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THE
GRAMMATIC
NO. II.
READER



BY EDWARD HAZEN, A.M.

J. S. REDFIELD, D.

NEW-YORK.

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NO. II.
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J.S. REDFIELD.

W. CHANDLER

NEW-YORK.

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P R E F A C E.

HAVING given a general outline of the plan of the first two Grammatical Readers, in the preface of the first number, the author will now endeavor to show more fully that it meets the necessities of pupils in various stages of their intellectual progress.

1. Pupils need a great number of visible objects, to develop and strengthen their perceptive faculties, and to afford them subjects of thought.

In these Readers, they will meet with a great variety of beautiful representations, which will not only answer these purposes, but will cultivate the taste for the arts of design and engraving. No other school book has ever been so splendidly illustrated.

2. Pupils, in learning to read, need a series of elementary lessons, to bring them to a correct pronunciation of the language.

Such lessons, systematically arranged, are presented in the first Reader. These lessons will answer a far better purpose than the old elocutionary saws—such as, “Theophilus Thistle the thistle-sifter,” &c., and “Round and round the rugged rock, the ragged rascal ran;” although they need not exclude such aids, when the teacher and scholars want a little amusement; nor are they expected to supersede the useful exercise of exploding the sounds.

3. Pupils need a series of elementary lessons, by which they may be brought to read, with proper quantity and with appropriate pauses, the several constructions of the language, whether presented singly or in combination.

This necessity is met in the first two Readers. After the noun and its appendages, the five predications are successively presented, and a sufficient number of examples of each

are given, to enable pupils to read them with accuracy and elegance. These predication are then presented with the adverb, the prepositional phrase, the participial phrases, the gerundive phrases, and the infinitive phrases. These associations, or constructions, having been thus discussed, they are next exhibited as connected by the conjunctions, the several parts being as regularly and as accurately adjusted as those of the nicest mechanism. By the aid of this orderly arrangement, pupils may be conducted through all the associations of the language, and be kept, at every stage of their progress, in the clear light of the understanding.

In uttering either simple or compound sentences, a pause is generally to be made between the constructions, whether a point has been inserted or not; but its duration cannot be indicated by rule. Judgment and taste are here our only guides. The same remark is applicable to all the stops or pauses used in printing.

The author feels confident that the early exercises in reading should consist of detached sentences, for the plain reason that children, as well as nearly every adult, think incoherently, and speak in the same manner. Every attempt, therefore, to carry the mind beyond this point, until it has been thoroughly drilled in the elements which compose a consecutive composition, will prove to be a failure.

4. Pupils need the means of learning the meaning and precise application of words.

In the early part of their course, they learn the meaning of words with the greatest facility and precision, by the aid of reading lessons. The teacher should explain the meaning of the difficult words in every lesson, before he causes the class to read it. The lesson should be read over and over in concert, until all can read it with critical accuracy. The scholars should then read one or two examples in turn. By this method they can easily commit to memory the examples of the two Readers, which would serve as the foundation of an extensive knowledge of language. They would thus obtain an extensive stock of formulas for expressing ordinary thought, which they could appropriate as readily as the household expressions of early childhood.

Pupils of every grade need the same elementary training, and these lessons are the very best that the author can devise, to extend a knowledge of language, and secure good reading in the advanced classes of our best schools. Teachers of elocution will, at length, discover that they must adopt the same or a similar method of instruction, or fail, as they now generally do, to meet the expectations of their pupils. When they have taught their classes to read simple and compound sentences in a correct and elegant manner, they can easily add the flourishes.

On account of the systematic arrangement of the constructions in these Readers, the grammar of the language can be learned much earlier than it has hitherto been possible. The definitions and rules, together with the formulas of parsing, are placed chiefly at the bottom of the pages, and the names of the constructions at the top. The grammar occupies but little space; yet the skillful instructor will be surprised at its comprehensiveness. The whole subject is so arranged that the usual practice of numbering the principles and rules is unnecessary.

If teachers would divest themselves of prejudice, and would be willing to admit new light on this subject, they would soon discover, by investigation, that the author's theory of constructions is a very great improvement, that it renders the science of language definite and interesting, and that it affords the only means of showing how the conjunctions should be applied.

It is not expected that the teachers will approve of every part of the author's etymology and syntax, although it would puzzle them exceedingly to make many essential improvements. The most censorious, microscopic grammarian in the country will admit that the deviations from his preconceived opinions, will not lead learners to inaccuracies in the use of language.

The author is anxious to accommodate grammarians of every description. He therefore proposes his first two Grammatic Readers as universal parsing-books, to which may be applied any system of etymology and syntax that has been devised, or that may be devised, until the language is changed

in its words or constructions. If the instructor approves of lectures, he has the text before him as a foundation; if he wants philosophical notes, he can add them; if he must have false syntax, he may put out of joint every sentence in the whole series of examples; if he cannot, or will not, see the great utility of analyzing the language by constructions, he may omit that part of the subject altogether. But, when he approaches the conjunctions, he will be compelled to adopt the author's theory, or have none at all.

5. Advanced classes need the means of learning to construct the language themselves.

Here their wants are amply provided for, as every example in the two Readers may be used as a model for imitation. Under the guidance of a skilful instructor, they may learn to apply words with precision and facility in the expression of original thought, and be thereby prepared to write a connected composition.

To aid pupils in constructing examples after models, some book of definitions, in which the words are classified according to the parts of speech, will be found necessary; and, as "HAZEN'S SPELLER AND DEFINER" is the only work in which they are thus arranged, it is the only one which can be recommended for this purpose.

With these remarks, the author submits his first two Grammatical Readers to the consideration of the public, being fully assured, in his own mind at least, that they will sustain the character which he has taken the liberty to give them.

EDWARD HAZEN

NEW YORK, April 15, 1846

H A Z E N'S
GRAMMATIC READER,
No. 2.

THE PARTICIPLE.

A participle is a word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

Participles are derived from verbs. Each complete verb supplies three participles; namely, the present, the perfect, and the prior perfect:

<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Prior Perfect.</i>
Love.	Loving.	Loved.	Having loved.

PARTICIPIAL PHRASES.

The participial phrases are formed from the predications by dropping the nominative case, and changing the verb to a participle.

RULES OF SYNTAX

Participles belong to nouns.

Transitive participles govern the objective case.

The participles of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.

Adverbs qualify participles.

CLASSIFICATION OF PARTICIPIAL PHRASES.

The participial phrases are divided into intransitive, intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, transitive, and passive.



PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The lads found the horses grazing.

I have often seen the gentleman walking.

There is a plant growing thriftily.

We met a family moving westward.

The watchman was caught napping.

A traveller seeing imperfectly, ran off the bank.

A teacher doing just right, might be popular.

The landlord blustering pompously, entered the room.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Having been there, he can lead us on with safety.

Having dined, the party crossed to Goat-island.

Having spoken too long, the orator was much fatigued.

Having rested well, the patient felt much better.

The lady having been to church, is very serious.

The people having voted, returned to their homes.

The farmer having risen early, had the day before him.

This merchant having failed in business, left the country.

The lads found the horses—Transitive predication.

Grazing—Intransitive participial phrase.

Grazing is a present participle, and belongs to *horses*. Rule. Participles belong to nouns.



PRESENT PARTICIPLE

The traveller being weary, rested by the brook.

The child being perverse, was very troublesome.

The animals being stubborn, would not pull.

The deed being valid, was sustained by the court.

The wood being very hard, is not easily worked.

Being very poor, they live by daily labor.

Being feeble, she could endure but little exercise.

Being lofty, the mountain could be seen afar off.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

The pupil having been idle, did not improve.

The workman having been sick, did not fulfil his contract.

The servant having been saucy, was discharged.

The teacher having been faithful to his pupils, was unpopular with their parents.

The parents having been frugal, left some wealth to their children.

Having become ripe, the apples should be sent to market.

The traveller rested—Intransitive predication.

Being weary—Intransitive post-adjective participial phrase.

By the brook—Prepositional phrase.

Being is a present participle, and belongs to *traveller*. *Rule.* Participles belong to nouns. *Weary* is an adjective, and belongs to *traveller*. *Rule.* Adjectives belong to nouns.



PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Being an invalid, she cannot expect a speedy recovery.

Being a skilful physician, he understood the disease.

Being a good mechanic, he can find employment.

Being a rich man, he might give liberally.

The horse being a vicious animal, threw his rider.

The farmer being a skilful manager, will gain property.

The boy being a good swimmer, escaped drowning.

She being a sensible woman, was much respected.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Having been a faithful Christian, he did not fear death.

Having long been a public officer, he is now unfit for common business.

Having been a judge, he is well versed in the law.

Having been a bad youth, he could never gain the confidence of the people.

Being an invalid—Intransitive post-substantive participial phrase.

She cannot expect a speedy recovery—Transitive predication.

Being is a present participle, and belongs to *she*. *Rule*. Participles belong to nouns. *Invalid* is a common noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *being*. *Rule*. The participles of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.



PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The old sailor observing a ship, recalls former scenes.
 A hen seeing a hawk, apprehends danger.
 A youth avoiding evil company, may escape vice.
 A farmer caught some boys robbing his orchard.
 I have often heard the planter calling his cattle.
 We left the club discussing the question.
 The sentry perceived a boat crossing the river.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

The pupils having recited their lessons, were dismissed.
 The young man having visited his friends, left his native country.
 The Indian having caught a salmon from the lake, made from it a hearty dinner.
 The young farmer having built a log cabin in the summer, removed his family to it in the autumn.
 The apostles having preached the gospel to the Jews, turned to the Gentiles.

The old sailor recalls former scenes—Transitive predication.
Beholding a ship—Transitive participial phrase.

Beholding is a present participle, and belongs to *sailor*. *Rule.* Participles belong to nouns. *Ship* is a common noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *beholding*. *Rule.* Transitive participles govern the objective case.



PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

The house being built of stone, is somewhat damp.
The lads being seen in bad company, are suspected of badness.

A fish being caught with a hook, may be pulled out of the water.

PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Elated by success, he pursued his studies with still greater diligence.

The people deceived by fair promises, voted for the candidates proposed by the party.

The firemen aroused from their slumbers by a cry of fire, immediately repaired, with their engines, to the building in danger.

PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

The lady having been too much caressed, became vain.
The deed having been executed, was recorded in the clerk's office.

The house is somewhat damp—Intransitive post-adjective predication.

Being built—Passive participial phrase.

Of stone—Prepositional phrase.

Being built is a present participle, and belongs to *house*. Rule. Participles belong to nouns.



APPOSITION.

Adam, the first man.

Eve, the first woman.

Abraham, the patriarch.

Moses, the Jewish lawgiver.

Aaron, the high priest.

David, the psalmist.

John, the Baptist.

I, Paul.

St. John, the divine.

Peter, the hermit.

Luther, the reformer.

Wesley, the Methodist.

Cicero, the Roman orator.

Cato, the censor.

Peter, the hermit, preached the first crusade.

Adam, the first man, committed the original sin.

Moses, the Jewish lawgiver, was a meek man.

Aaron, the high priest, was the brother of Moses.

John, the Baptist, was beheaded.

Paul, the apostle, wrote many epistles.

Luther, the reformer, was a fearless man.

I, Paul, myself beseech you.

They bid in the property themselves

Apposition is the addition of a noun or pronoun to another noun or pronoun by way of explanation.

Peter preached the first crusade—Transitive predication.

The hermit—Apposition.

Hermit is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and is in apposition with *Peter*. *Rule.* A noun or pronoun added to another noun or pronoun by way of explanation, is in the same case by apposition.



1. DIRECT ADDRESS.

Mr. Editor, has any fresh news been received?
 Charles, you should retire.
 Where are your books, my son?
 My daughter, have you been studious to-day?
 Brother, father has purchased a fine horse.

2. INTRODUCED FOR THE SAKE OF EMPHASIS

Our fathers, where are they?
 The prophets, do they live for ever?
 My friends, they have deserted me.
 Our country, may it be for ever free.
 The clergy, may they be holy men.
 The sword, may it become a ploughshare.

3. USED IN MERE EXCLAMATION.

Oh! the intolerably hard times.
 Oh! the future judgment.
Alas! the poor Indian.
 Alas! my unfortunate brother.

The independent case denotes that the noun or pronoun is free from any constructive dependence on any other word.

Nouns and pronouns are in the independent case;

1. When used in direct address;
2. When introduced abruptly for the sake of emphasis;
3. When used in mere exclamation;



4. INDEPENDENT WITH A PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

The shepherd rested in the shade, his flock in the meanwhile feeding about him.

The family having dined, the servants cleared the table.

The dog being rabid, his master shot him.

The horse being restiff, the lady would not ride him.

The young man having been sick for a long time, his friends despair of his recovery.

This clergyman being a good preacher, the people sustain him liberally.

Having become a violent partisan, good men of all parties lost their respect for him.

The captain expecting a battle, all hands were called to their posts.

The young lady having written the letter, her brother took it to the postoffice.

The letter having been intercepted, the whole plot was exposed.

4. When used independently with a participle.

Mr. Editor—Independent case.

Mr. Editor is a proper noun, masculine gender, singular number, second person, and independent case. *Rule.* When a noun or pronoun is free from any constructive dependence on any other word, it is in the independent case.

THE GERUNDIVE. (PARTICIPIAL NOUN.)

A gerundive is a word that partakes of the nature of a verb and a noun.

Gerundives are derived from verbs. Each complete verb supplies three gerundives ; namely, the present, the perfect, and the prior perfect. They differ from participles only in their application.

GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

The gerundive phrases are formed from the predications by dropping the nominative case, and changing the verb to a gerundive.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

Articles belong to gerundives.

Adjectives belong to gerundives.

Adjective pronouns belong to gerundives.

Adverbs qualify gerundives.

Gerundives govern the possessive case.

Transitive gerundives govern the objective case.

The gerundives of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.

CLASSIFICATION OF GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

The gerundive phrases are divided into intransitive, intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, transitive, and passive.

PREPOSITIONAL GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

The prepositional gerundive phrases are formed from the predications by dropping the nominative case, changing the verb to a gerundive, and prefixing a preposition.

CLASSIFICATION OF PREP. GERUNDIVE PHRASES.

The prepositional gerundive phrases are divided into intransitive, intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, transitive, and passive.



Eating is the chief enjoyment of the epicure.

Sleeping too much is injurious to health.

Walking is a healthful exercise.

His coming was announced in the papers.

Bathing is agreeable in warm weather.

Dancing is a lively exercise.

Speaking too long will weary an audience.

His running away is a strong proof of guilt.

The law of God forbids lying.

The doctor will recommend blistering.

The rules of the school forbid whispering.

Riding in a carriage is pleasing to children.

Going to the falls would consume too much time.

Talking of one's own abilities is evidence of conceit.

The youth denies having been in bad company.

Lounging in public places is ruinous to a man's reputation.

Boasting of great physical strength is proof of intellectual weakness.

Eating—Intransitive gerundive phrase.

Eating is the chief enjoyment—Intransitive post-substantive predication.

Eating is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *is*. *Rule.* The agent or subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.



His being idle in summer has brought a winter of poverty.

Our being humble before the great Creator is ever appropriate.

Being rich is no reason for impudence.

His being sick was injurious to his business.

His being dizzy arose from weakness.

The room's being spacious rendered the air healthy.

His having been poor in early life is well known.

That studious youth anticipates being learned.

We dislike his being so surly.

His being cheerful rendered him agreeable to cheerful persons.

The being lavish in the use of money often brings people to poverty.

His being diligent in study secured the favor of the professors.

His being idle—Intransitive post-adjective gerundive phrase.

His being idle has brought a winter—Transitive predication.

His is a personal pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, possessive case, and is governed by *being*. *Rule.* Gerundives govern the possessive case.

Being is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *has brought*. *Rule.* The agent or subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.

Idle is an adjective, and belongs to *being*. *Rule.* Adjectives belong to gerundives.



This youth anticipates being a soldier.

The stranger did not deny being a Christian.

We should avoid becoming misers.

His father did not favor his becoming an author.

His being a rich man's son was the cause of his unjust acquittal by the jury.

His becoming a governor had not been expected by his friends.

His being an honest man has been proved by a long life of fair dealing.

Their being good scholars is certain from their promptness in the examination.

His having been a soldier in the last war is not doubted.

His having been a clergyman will not shield him from justice.

His having been a sailor is known from his sea-phrases.

This youth anticipates being a soldier—Transitive predication.

Being a soldier—Intransitive post-substantive gerundive phrase.

Being is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *anticipates*. *Rule.* Transitive verbs govern the objective case.

Soldier is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *being*. *Rule.* The gerundives of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.



Ploughing stony ground is hard work for a lazy fellow.

Catching fish is the chief employment of the inhabitants of this village.

The chief employment of the inhabitants of this village, is catching fish.

Navigating the great deep is often tedious.

Teaching idle children is an irksome business.

Publishing books has become an extensive branch of business, in the United States.

Cutting wood is a good exercise for boys.

Dressing dolls is a pleasing amusement for little girls.

Reading good books should occupy much of our time.

Cramming students for examination is a common practice in many popular schools.

His having relieved many persons in distress was pleasing to him in his old age.

The army regretted losing their best officers.

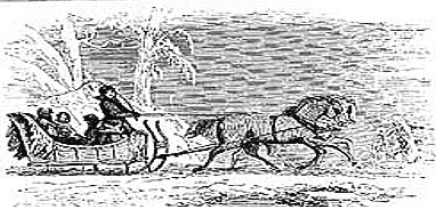
The trustees recommend chastising obstinate pupils.

Ploughing stony ground—Transitive gerundive phrase.

Ploughing stony ground is hard work—Intransitive post-substantive predication.

Ploughing is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *is*. *Rule.* The agent or subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.

Ground is a common noun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *ploughing*. *Rule.* Transitive gerundives govern the objective case.



The cold weather did not prevent the excursion's being enjoyed.

Their habitual wickedness caused their being suspected of this crime.

Their being suspected of the crime was caused by their habitual wickedness.

The lads barely escaped being drowned.

We cannot avoid being distressed at the misfortunes of a friend.

The youth regretted being seen in bad company.

Their artful story did not prevent their being punished with just severity.

The being habituated to an abundance renders poverty more inconvenient.

His being well known in the Atlantic cities, procured for him much business in the western states.

Their being traduced by political enemies did them but little harm.

The cold weather did not prevent the excursion's being enjoyed—Transitive predication.

The excursion's being enjoyed—Passive gerundive phrase.

Excursion's is a common noun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, possessive case, and is governed by *being*.

Rule. Gerundives govern the possessive case.

Being enjoyed is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *did prevent*. **Rule.** Transitive verbs govern the objective case.



This monk is earnestly engaged in reading.

The ox is sturdy in pulling.

Correctness is essential to good speaking.

Many good men feel a strong repugnance to dying.

We should ever be temperate in eating.

My brother is delighted with wandering in the fields.

The company were fatigued by walking so far.

Your mother will be alarmed at our staying out so long.

Our friends cautioned us against confiding too much in strangers.

We should always be candid in judging of the conduct of others.

Our pastor is celebrated for preaching in a plain, unassuming manner.

Our minister will chide us for not having come to church lately.

You will be sorry for not having attended more diligently to your studies.

The scholars were admonished for having gone too far from the schoolhouse.

In reading—Intransitive prepositional gerundive phrase.

In is a preposition, and connects the phrase to the preceding predication.

Reading is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *in*. *Rule.* Prepositions govern the objective case.



We pity this man for being blind.

I see nothing against the note's being genuine.

Being rich is no reason for being impudent.

These merchants are above being dishonest.

Many persons would prefer death to being false.

An honest man is conscious of being just.

There is no doubt of its being lawful.

They were displeased with our being so formal.

This individual took great delight in being odd.

We wonder at his being so unkind to his family.

The high price of these goods arises from their being very scarce.

Many good things are opposed on account of their being new.

Its being new is nothing against its being valuable.

My father rejoiced at having become pious at an early period of life.

Rich men are seldom neglected for having been poor.

For being blind—Intransitive post-adjective prepositional gerundive phrase.

For is a preposition, and connects the phrase to the preceding predication.

Being is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *for*. *Rule.* Prepositions govern the objective case.

Blind is an adjective, and belongs to *being*. *Rule.* Adjectives belong to gerundives.



This youth was delighted with the prospect of becoming a farmer.

The lad was pleased with being monitor.

The mob charged the stranger with being a spy.

The young man recoiled from becoming a soldier.

The captain was cashiered for being a coward.

My son has resolved on becoming a lawyer.

We have no doubt of his being an honest man.

He was deterred by extreme diffidence from becoming a physician.

This politician has hopes of becoming a senator by the next election.

The teacher cautioned his pupils against being companions of wicked persons.

The gentleman will be pleased at his son's being the chum of this clever rustic.

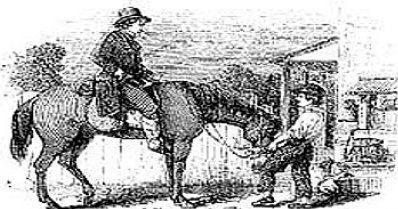
This industrious mechanic has finally despaired of becoming a rich man.

Of becoming a farmer—Intransitive post-substantive prepositional gerundive phrase.

Of is a preposition, and connects the phrase to the preceding prepositional phrase.

Becoming is parsed like *being* on the preceding page.

Farmer is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *becoming*. *Rule.* The gerundives of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.



The traveller rewarded the lad for watering his horse.

This mechanic invented a machine for planing boards.

The boys were punished for robbing a bird's nest.

Aged people are pleased with reviewing former scenes.

Slandrous persons delight in traducing their neighbors.

This farmer is punctual in fulfilling his contracts.

This lady devotes much time to doing good.

The landlord was rigid in exacting payment to the last farthing.

The pupils are all engaged in hearing a lecture from a distinguished professor.

My friend entertains some thoughts of publishing an English grammar.

The religious society in our village have taken some steps toward building a church.

Much has been written, in the present century, on educating the rising generation.

The American people venerate the patriots of the Revolution, for having fought their battles.

For watering his horse—Transitive prepositional gerundive phrase.

Watering is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *for*. *Rule.* Prepositions govern the objective case.

Horse is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *watering*. *Rule.* Transitive gerundives govern the objective case.



The dog is fond of being caressed.

The pupils complained of being treated harshly.

Vain persons are pleased with being flattered.

He gained access to the garden without being discovered by the owner.

The lady weeps at the thought of being separated from her family.

The honest fellow was amazed at being charged with crime.

An upright man may be suspected of dishonesty, on account of his being associated with dishonest men.

The emperor travelled through his dominions without being recognised.

We completed our journey without having been delayed by accident on the way.

The people met without having been especially called by the committee.

The young man, upon being introduced, will be cordially received.

This generous woman is not ashamed of being found relieving human woe.

Of being caressed—Passive prepositional gerundive phrase.

Being caressed is a present gerundive, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *of*. Rule. Prepositions govern the objective case.

THE INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

To love To be To be loving To be loved

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

To have loved To have been To have been loving To have been loved.

THE INFINITIVE PHRASES.

The infinitive phrases are formed from the predications by dropping the nominative case, and changing the finite mode to the infinitive.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

Adjectives belong to verbs in the infinitive mode.

Verbs in the infinitive mode are sometimes independent.

Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

The infinitives of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE INFINITIVE PHRASES.

The infinitive phrases are divided into intransitive, intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, transitive, and passive.

Verbs in the infinitive mode are introduced—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. After verbs; | 7. After <i>about</i> ; |
| 2. After participles; | 8. After <i>so</i> — <i>as</i> commonly combined with an adjective; |
| 3. After gerundives; | |
| 4. After adjectives; | 9. After <i>than</i> , combined with an adjective in the comparative degree. |
| 5. After nouns and pronouns; | |
| 6. After <i>enough</i> , preceded by an adjective; | |

To is omitted in the infinitive phrases after *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, and *let*, as well as after the participles and gerundives derived from them.

To be, in the intransitive post-adjective, intransitive post-substantive, and passive infinitive phrases, is omitted after *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, and *have*, as well as after the participles and gerundives derived from them.

To is generally omitted in the infinitive phrases after *bid*, and sometimes after the participles and gerundives derived from it.



The youth urged his friend to go to school.

This steamboat is to ply on the Hudson.

These horses are to run in the race.

The animal having tried, in vain, to escape from the inclosure, became peaceable.

I saw some cattle endeavoring to get into a cornfield.

This simpleton broke his leg by a fall, in attempting to fly with artificial wings.

My mother objected to my being taught to dance.

It is sometimes pleasant to ride on horseback.

My neighbor is about to go to market.

Will you be so good as to call again?

The pupils ought to have been here earlier.

It is sometimes better to submit to injustice, than to resort to judicial proceedings.

This devotee was stupid enough to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

To have done right during a long life, affords great satisfaction to aged persons.

To go—Intransitive infinitive phrase.

To go is an irregular intransitive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense; is introduced after *friend*, and belongs to *friend*. *Rule.* Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

To have done, in the last sentence, is nominative case to *affords*. *Rule.* The agent or subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.



We should all endeavor to be useful.

This preacher is ever aiming to be eloquent.

This countryman is said to be parsimonious.

We were advised to be cautious in our conduct.

The doctor found his patient trying to be cheerful.

Having purposed to become rich, he could not sustain losses with patience.

He secured the approbation of his own heart, by endeavoring to be just.

The poor bird is anxious to be free.

The teacher induced his pupils to be obedient.

The father encouraged his sons to be industrious.

My hopeful friend is always about to be successful.

Will you be so good as to be silent for a while?

It is far better to be studious than to be idle.

The young ladies ought to have been more diligent.

To have been calm under such provocations, would have been remarkable.

To have been eloquent before so small an audience, was a mark of extraordinary zeal.

To be useful—Intransitive post-adjective infinitive phrase.

To be is an irregular intransitive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense, is placed after *endeavor*, and belongs to *we*. *Rule.* Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

Useful is an adjective, and belongs to *we*. *Rule.* Adjectives belong to nouns.



The youth concluded to be a printer.

We should all be anxious to be just persons.

This honest clerk was unwilling to become a partner in such a concern.

We know the animal to have been a monster by his bones.

The lady urged her son to become a clergyman.

The young man is about to become a clergyman.

My imprudent friend urged me to become an author.

This republic is destined to become a great nation.

Having determined to become a scholar, he prepared for college.

This backwoodsman is said to be a good shot.

A passenger aiming to be the foremost man on the wharf, fell into the dock.

It is much better to be studious, than to be an ignoramus.

Moses showed his faith, by refusing to become the son of Pharaoh's daughter.

To be a printer—Intransitive post-substantive infinitive phrase. *Printer* is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *to be*. *Rule.* The infinitives of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.



The congregation have met to worship God.

This citizen is anxious to purchase a farm.

The trustees advised the pupils to read good books.

Parents sometimes send their children to school, to get them out of the way.

The secretary is supposed to have influenced the president in his measures.

The driver hoping to arrest the flight of his horses, held on to the reins.

The teacher being anxious to please his patrons, was afraid to do just right.

In trying to please every body, he pleased nobody.

This noble young man risked his life, in endeavoring to save a stranger from drowning.

The farmer is about to plough his field.

John, will you be so good as to build a fire?

Isaac, will you be good enough to bring a pail of water?

The nation ought to have preferred peace to war.

To confess the truth, I was in fault.

To worship God—Transitive infinitive phrase.

To worship is a regular transitive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense; is placed after *have met*, and belongs to *congregation*. *Rule.* Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.

God is a proper noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *to worship*. *Rule.* Transitive verbs govern the objective case.



These cows ought to be milked.

The stranger rose to be presented to the company.

These ladies expected to be invited to the party.

The traveller ordered his horse to be brought instantly.

God is worthy to be adored by all rational beings.

My farm is about to be sold at auction.

That soldier is known to have been slain in the revolutionary war.

It is better to remain poor, than to be finally condemned for injustice.

The horses ought to have been fed, so as to have been ready in time.

The president is supposed to have been influenced by the secretary.

Public speakers, wishing to be heard distinctly, often pitch their voices on too high a key.

A laborer, having called on his employer to be paid for past services, was put off to another day.

The report was ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

The bill was laid on the table, to be called up on a future day.

To be milked—Passive infinitive phrase.

To be milked is a regular passive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense; is placed after *ought*, and belongs to *cows*. *Rule.* Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.



This gentleman is trying to make his son a parson.
The teacher having made his pupils write their copies carefully, was not ashamed to show them.

This merchant avoids some expense, by making his son perform the duties of a clerk.

The lad was made to ask the teacher's pardon, for having been indecorous towards him.

The poor man was made to pay the note twice.

The astonished Indian saw a ship enter the harbor.

Industrious persons are ever seeing difficulties vanish before them.

The youth was determined to see his parents comfortable.

We were sorry to see the beast cruelly treated.

Having repeatedly seen the horses run together, he knows their relative speed.

We know the deleterious effects of alcohol on man, by having seen many persons ruined by it.

A parson—Intransitive post-substantive infinitive phrase—to be being omitted after *to make*.

Parson is a common noun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case after *to be* understood. *Rule.* The infinitives of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.



Peter heard the cock crow in the morning.

I heard him pronounce the oration.

I have frequently heard this gentleman read prayers in our church.

Having heard him read the letter, I cordially approved its contents.

Your taste in speaking will be improved, by hearing this orator speak.

This miser has often been heard to reproach niggardly men.

The boy felt a cold snake touch his foot.

Andrew felt a fish nibble his bait.

My mother let me ride with her in the carriage.

Let us always be consistent in our conduct.

Candid men are ever willing to let others enjoy their opinions.

The teacher having let his pupils have their own way at first, finds some difficulty in controlling them.

I have regretted letting my son leave home so early.

The plantation was let out to be cultivated on shares.

The rope was let go too soon.

Crow—Intransitive infinitive phrase—*to* being omitted after *heard*.

Crow is both an irregular and a regular, intransitive verb, infinitive mode, and present tense; is placed after *cock*, and belongs to *cock*. *Rule.* Verbs in the infinitive mode belong to nouns.



We would have you obedient children.

Henry, bid your dog chase the fowls from the garden.

The servant was bidden to bring a pail of water.

The lady, in bidding her daughter to learn her lesson, acted from the kindest motives.

I dare say.

The servant dare not be impudent.

I dare become a soldier. She dare not be electrified.

He durst not refuse. The laborer durst not be idle.

These children durst not disobey their parents.

The applicant for the school durst not be examined.

We should ever dare to perform our duty.

The fiery coxcomb dared me to fight a duel.

A pugnacious boy, living in the village, dared a peccable boy, from the country, to fight.

He need not go. The child needs instruction.

We need not be afraid. The people need a clergyman.

Obedient children—Intransitive post-substantive infinitive phrase—to be being omitted after *have*.

Children is a common noun, masculine gender, plural number, third person, and nominative case after *to be*. *Rule*. The infinitives of those verbs which admit the same case before and after them, retain the latter.

NOTE.—*To* is omitted after *dare* and *durst*, when they mean to venture; but it is expressed after *dare*, to challenge. In the latter case, the personal terminations are applied as in other regular verbs.

The rules relating to the omission of *to* and *to be*, after *make*, *see*, *feel*, and *hear*, are not applicable to them in their passive form, nor, in all cases, after their participles and gerundives.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTIONS.

36

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTIONS.

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATION.

The invalid walked.
The stranger has absconded.
My father was there.

INTRANS. POST-ADJECTIVE PHRASE.

I am cautious.
The lads were obedient.
The young man was studious.

INTR. POST-SUBSTANTIVE PHRASE.

He was a soldier.
He became a great man.
He must be a gardener.

TRANSITIVE PREDICATION.

These people catch fish.
He taught idle children.
The people built a church.

PASSIVE PREDICATION.

He was suspected.
The ship is well built.
We were punished.

INTRANSITIVE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

John saw him *walking*.
The stranger *having absconded*, escaped prosecution.
He *having been there*, can describe the place.

INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

Being cautious, I avoided the snare.
They being obedient, pleased their employers.
He *having been studious*, has acquired much learning.

INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

Having been a soldier, he loves military parade.
He *anticipating becoming a great man*, was much venerated.
He *being a gardener*, could easily obtain employment.

TRANSITIVE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

I saw them *catching fish*.
I found him *teaching idle children*.
Having built a church, the people need a clergyman.

PASSIVE PARTICIPIAL PHRASE.

Being suspected, he will be arrested.
The ship *being well built*, can soon be sold.
Having been punished, we became cautious.

INTRANSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

The physician recommended *walking*.
His absconding prevented prosecution.
His having been there is not doubted.

INTRANS. POST-ADJECTIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

My being cautious saved my life.
Their being obedient pleased their employers.
His being studious may preserve his morals.

INTR. POST-SUBSTANTIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

His having been a soldier is evident.
He anticipated *becoming a great man*.
His being a gardener secured employment.

TRANSITIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

Catching fish is their employment.
Teaching idle children is irksome business.
Their building a church indicates prosperity.

PASSIVE GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

His viciousness caused his *being suspected*.
No mean saving prevented its *being well built*.
His efforts did not prevent our *being punished*.

INTRANSITIVE PREDICATION.

The invalid walked.
The stranger has absconded.
My father was there.

INTRANS. POST-ADJECTIVE PHRASE.

I am cautious.
The lads were obedient.
The young man was studious.

INTR. POST-SUBSTANTIVE PHRASE.

He was a soldier.
He became a great man.
He must be a gardener.

TRANSITIVE PREDICATION.

These people catch fish.
He taught idle children.
The people built a church.

PASSIVE PREDICATION.

He was suspected.
The ship is well built.
We were punished.

INTRANSITIVE PREPOSITIONAL GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

His health may be improved by *walking*.
The stranger avoided prosecution by *absconding*.
By *being there* he prevented mischief.

INTR. POST-ADJECT. PREPOSITIONAL GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

By *being cautious* I avoided the snare.
The lads pleased their employers by *being obedient*.
The young man delighted in *being studious*.

INTR. POST-SUBSTANT. PREPOSITIONAL GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

He is honored for *having been a soldier*.
He resolved on *becoming a great man*.
By *being a gardener* he could obtain employment.

TRANSITIVE PREPOSITIONAL GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

They live by *catching fish*.
He was employed in *teaching idle children*.
They have paid for *building the church*.

PASSIVE PREPOSITIONAL GERUNDIVE PHRASE.

His reputation was injured by *being suspected*.
Through *being well built* the ship can soon be sold.
We were not afraid of *being punished*.

INTRANSITIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE

The invalid must try to *walk*.
The stranger was advised to *abscond*.
My father agreed to *be there*.

INTRANS. POST-ADJECTIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

I resolved to *be cautious*.
The lads promised to *be obedient*.
The teacher encouraged him to *be studious*.

INTR. POST-SUBSTANTIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

He was educated to *be a soldier*.
He resolved to *become a great man*.
He hoped to *become a gardener*.

TRANSITIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

They teach their children to *catch fish*.
He has engaged to *teach idle children*.
An architect was hired to *build the church*.

PASSIVE INFINITIVE PHRASE.

He ought not to *be suspected*.
All ships ought to *be well built*.
We expected to *be punished*.

The constructions in *italics* are all phrases formed from the predications by dropping the nominative case, and changing the finite verb to the infinitive, or to the participle or gerundive. The examples are to be read from the left to the right across the page.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTIONS.

37

THE CONJUNCTION.

Conjunctions connect predications, phrases, and predications and phrases, as well as words, which bear the same relation to other words, or association of words.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are divided into nine classes; namely:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Additive; | 4. Adversative; | 7. Adverbial; |
| 2. Alternative; | 5. Causative; | 8. Comparative adverbial; |
| 3. Correspondive; | 6. Inferential; | 9. Conditional. |

1. ADDITIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

And	Likewise	Farther	Besides
As well as	Too	Further	Nay
Also	That	Furthermore	Moreover

These conjunctions imply an addition to what may have preceded.

2. ALTERNATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Or	Nor	Else	Otherwise
----	-----	------	-----------

These conjunctions express an alternative of what precedes, and of what follows.

3. CORRESPONDIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Both	Whether	Not only	As
Either	Neither	Though	So

These conjunctions are so placed in sentences, that they require another conjunction to be placed in another part of them.

THE CORRESPONDIVE CONJUNCTIONS TOGETHER WITH THE CONJUNCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM.

Both	—	And	As	—	As
Either	}	— Or	As	—	So
Whether			So	—	As
Neither	—	Nor	So	—	That
Not only	—	But	If	—	Then
Though	—	Yet			

NOTE.—The rules of syntax will be presented, as they may be needed in application.



Edward and John are riding to town.

William or Henry must go to school.

Frances and Elizabeth are diligent in study.

Frances or Elizabeth should be a teacher.

Frances, as well as Elizabeth, should become a teacher.

A few neighbors and several strangers have assembled to hear preaching.

My son or my grandson is to go to the city to-day.

My father or my brother is about to mortgage his farm.

Some apples or some peaches should be sent to market by the next boat.

The settler, apprehending a famine or some other disaster, left the country in great haste.

No man or woman of spirit would submit to such indignities.

Wheat, coal, and iron, are staple commodities of Pennsylvania.

The world has often been scourged by war, pestilence, and famine.

I have just purchased one horse, two cows, twelve hogs, and twenty sheep.

Edward and John are riding—Intransitive predication.

To town—Prepositional phrase.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects *Edward* and *John*. *Rule.* *And*, *or*, *nor*, and *as well as*, connect similar parts of speech.



There is a natural difference between merit and demerit, virtue and vice, wisdom and folly.

Honor, virtue, every consideration, demand our submission to just authority.

This philosopher and poet was unjustly banished.

Your friend and patron has been very generous.

Each man and each woman carries in the hand an evergreen branch.

Every man and woman in the village is a zealous advocate for temperance.

Every limb and every feature has been portrayed with surprising accuracy.

Every man, woman, and child, in the settlement, was slain by the savage foe.

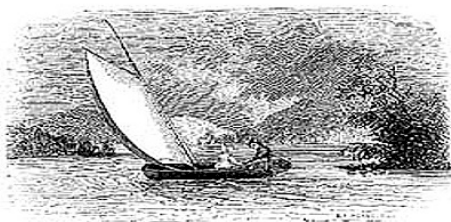
Benevolence, and not ostentation, has prompted these charities.

Love, and love only, is the loan for love.

The captain and crew, having despaired of saving the vessel, left her in the boat.

Between merit and demerit—Prepositional phrase.

NOTE.—The parts of speech connected by *and*, *or*, and *nor*, are parsed just as they are when presented alone. But pupils should be made to understand, that nouns and pronouns, in the singular number, connected by *and*, are equivalent to a plural; that when connected by *or*, or *nor*, they are taken separately in the singular; that *as well as* connects a part of speech to another of like nature, without changing the accidents of the rest of the sentence. The chief exceptions in relation to *and* may be learned by examples on this page.



My son and my daughter have both gone to sail on the lake.

Both my son and my daughter have gone to France.

Either my son or my daughter will go to France.

Neither my son nor my daughter will go to France.

Both Peter and Paul were eminent apostles.

Peter and Paul were both eminent apostles.

Saints Peter and Paul were both eminent apostles.

This doctrine cannot be supported by the writings of either Saint Peter or Saint Paul.

This doctrine can be supported by the writings of neither Saint Peter nor Saint Paul.

Some physicians love both the study and the practice of medicine.

Both the culprit and the witness were confined in prison to the day of trial.

Neither the culprit nor the witness was confined in prison to the day of trial.

This was not the opinion of either the judge or the jury.

This was the opinion of neither the judge nor the jury.

This temperate youth could be persuaded to drink neither wine nor ale.

My son and my daughter have both gone—Intransitive predication.

Both is a correlative conjunction, and is used with *and*.



A merchant from Virginia, and a lawyer from Maryland, falling in company, began a conversation.

A yoke of oxen, or a pair of horses, is indispensable in cultivating even a small farm.

A gentleman on horseback, and a lady and several children in a carriage, have just rode up to the hotel.

You must procure for dinner either a round of beef, or a leg of mutton.

A politician without popularity, a lawyer without clients, a physician without patients, and an author without patronage, are each in a deplorable condition.

God created the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea, as well as every creeping thing.

Take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit.

God made the sun to shine by day, and the moon to give light by night.

Apply thy heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge.

A merchant and a lawyer began a conversation—Transitive predication.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects *merchant* and *lawyer*. *Rule.* *And*, *or*, *nor*, and *as well as*, connect similar parts of speech.



Neither the captain nor the sailors were lost in this disastrous shipwreck.

Were the passengers or the driver injured by the accident?

Neither the driver nor the passengers have tasted food during the day.

Neither the clergyman nor his people were spared in this merciless persecution.

Were the clerks, or was the merchant himself, guilty of wronging this simple countryman?

The governor, or the friends of the unfortunate man, have offered a reward for the apprehension of the villain.

The general himself, or two subordinate officers, are to inspect the regiment in a few days.

Neither their signal nor cries were noticed.

Neither their destination nor orders were known.

Neither was their destination, nor were their orders, known.

Neither her wealth, nor personal charms, were great.

Neither was her wealth, nor were her personal charms, great.

Neither the captain nor the sailors were lost—Passive predication.

NOTE.—When the nominatives, connected by *or*, or *nor*, are of different numbers, and of the third person, the plural nominative should be placed next to the verb, which should agree with it in the plural number. In many cases, it would be more elegant to use a verb with each nominative.



You, and your brother, and I, are nearly equal in our attainments.

You and my uncle appear to agree in your political opinions.

My father and I have just returned from our pleasant excursion in the country.

My brother and I, assisted by our dog Carlo, have caught a hare.

You and your sister, as well as several other pupils, have made great progress in your studies.

I and my brother turned over the inkstand.

I and my dog caught a gray squirrel in the cornfield.

You and I, as well as my brother James, ought to finish our professional studies in a year.

He or I will obtain a patent for his machine.

You, and your brother, and I, are nearly equal—Intransitive post-adjective predication.

NOTE.—When two or more pronouns, or nouns and pronouns, are connected by *and*, the pronoun which stands for them should be in the plural number to agree with them; but when they are of different persons, the pronoun should agree in person with the first in preference to the second, and with the second in preference to the third. This rule will hold good, except in a few cases, in which the sense plainly requires a deviation from it.

In arranging nouns connected by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, they should be placed in the order in which they are to be regarded or honored, the most worthy being placed first. In arranging nouns and pronouns of different persons, the second person should commonly be placed before the third, and the first should be placed last, except sometimes in confessing a fault.



Either you or I am to swing next.

Either I or the clerk has committed this blunder.

Either I or my son is in fault in this matter.

Either I am in fault in this matter, or my son is.

Thou or he was the author of this mischief.

Thou or he is to be the representative of this county.

John, Mary, or I, am to spend the winter in Baltimore.

Neither he nor you were justly treated.

Were they, or was I, expected to pay the reckoning.

Edward, Frances, or you, are to go to the academy.

You, Edward, or Frances, is to go to the academy.

My cousin or I shall obtain the premium at our next examination.

My father or I shall go to Washington to obtain a patent for his new invention.

They invited neither my sister nor me to the party. We were not anxious to be there.

I saw you or your brother yesterday. You look much alike.

Either you or I am—Intransitive predication.

NOTE.—When two or more nominatives of different persons are connected by *or*, or *nor*, the verb must agree with that placed next to it.

You is generally used instead of *thou*; but the verb to which it may be nominative, must have the plural form, except the few cases in which its number is controlled by some other nominative.



In Italy, the peasantry wear rich clothing.

Some people have no opinion of their own.

The mob is composed of fellows of the baser sort.

The mob were alarmed at the assault of the soldiers.

The crew of the vessel was a very good one.

The crew were invited into the cabin to hear preaching.

The multitude is very great, indeed.

Never was a nation so much infatuated.

Never was any nation so much divided into factions.

A great number of strangers were present.

The public have been warned against taking these bills.

The committee were divided in their opinions.

There is a flock of wild geese.

The army has been defeated with great slaughter.

All the world are spectators of your conduct.

The regiment consists of a thousand men.

The noble army of martyrs praise Thee.

In France, the peasantry constitute the majority of the population.

The church has no power to inflict corporal punishments.

NOTE.—When a collective noun in the singular is so combined with other words, that the objects composing the collection are referred to individually, it is regarded as singular; but when the objects composing the collection are referred to collectively, it is regarded as plural.



This loafer is idle and miserably poor.

Industrious and economical persons are likely to obtain a competency.

A being, infinitely wise and good, will not unnecessarily afflict his creatures.

A person, querulous, censorious, or quarrelsome, will ever be disagreeable and contemptible.

Our parson is very learned and very pious.

The lady was reserved and modest, as well as beautiful.

Alfred was a brave, wise, and virtuous prince.

We should venerate wise and good men.

We will sing the first and second verses of the nineteenth psalm.

We arrived at our homes, wet, weary, and hungry.

We must buy five or six apples for the children.

Every boy should endeavor to become a good, as well as a wise man.

Having become old and infirm, they determined to reside with a son or a daughter.

Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and consistent.

'This loafer is idle and miserably poor'—Intransitive post-adjective predication.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects *idle* and *poor*.
Rule. *And*, *or*, *nor*, and *as well as*, connect similar parts of speech.



The horse is both lame and blind.

The horse is lame and blind both.

The horse is lame, and also blind.

The horse is lame, and likewise blind.

The horse is lame, and blind too.

The horse is either lame or blind.

The horse is neither lame nor blind.

He is both a friendly and a civil man.

The pleurisy is a severe and a dangerous disease.

The pleurisy is both a severe and a dangerous disease.

The pleurisy is a severe, and also a dangerous disease.

A man, neither lame nor blind, old nor decrepit, sits
begging by the wayside.

A man, both lame and blind, old and decrepit, sits
begging by the wayside.

This drayman was respected for being both honest
and temperate.

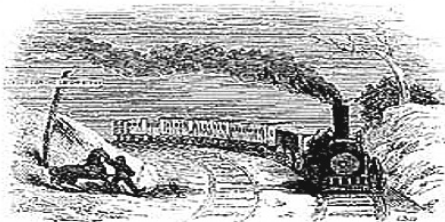
He is censured for being neither industrious nor frugal.

The preacher being sincere, and likewise earnest in
his manner, succeeded in making an impression on the
audience.

The preacher, being neither sincere nor earnest in his
manner, failed to make an impression on his audience.

Liberal, not lavish, is kind nature's hand.

The laborer is sick, and not indolent.



This railroad is convenient to the public, and profitable to the stockholders.

Your horse is beautiful in color, as well as fast and easy in his gaits.

Our physician is skilful in his profession, as well as easy in his manners.

The professor is indefatigable in teaching, and likewise strict in discipline.

This officer was wise and prudent in council, as well as brave and skilful in action.

This officer was neither wise and prudent in council, nor brave and skilful in action.

This speculator was prudent in buying property, and lucky in selling it.

My agent is diligent in collecting moneys, and prompt in paying them over.

Civilized persons are apt to be pleasant at home, and affable in company.

The preacher being deficient in literature, and dull in his manner of preaching, was not acceptable to the people.

The railroad is convenient and profitable—Intransitive post-adjective predication.

To the public—Prepositional phrase.

To the stockholders—Prepositional phrase.



William can hop, skip, jump, and run.
William can hop, skip, jump, or run.
William can read, write, and cipher.
William can both read and write.
William can read and write both.
William can read, and also write.
William can read, and likewise write.
William can either read or write.
William can neither read nor write.
William can read and write, as well as cipher.
William could write, and cipher too.
Jesse caught and saddled the pony.
Jesse caught, and also saddled, the pony.
Jesse caught, and likewise saddled, the pony.
Will you read and spell your lesson?
Will you read, as well as spell, your lessons?
I can spell and read, write and cipher.
The lady plays and sings with taste.
The captured hare escaped and ran.

William can hop, skip, jump, and run—Intransitive predication.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects *hop, skip, jump, and run*. *Rule.* *And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect similar parts of speech.



Charles reads well, and writes legibly.

Henry does not read well, or write legibly.

Henry neither reads well, nor writes legibly.

Frederick reads well, and writes a good hand.

Joseph ploughed the field, as well as sowed the grain.

We should do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God.

We will either ride to the city, or walk to the village.

I will write a letter, and dispatch it immediately.

The farmer ploughs his ground, and plants his corn, in the spring, and harvests the crop in the fall.

This gentleman sold his farm, and purchased real estate in the city.

This professor loves learning himself, and infuses the same spirit into the minds of the students.

She gathered some sticks, and carried them home on her head.

The poor fellow could neither pay his fine, nor give security for its payment.

Charles reads well—Intransitive predication.

Writes legibly—Intransitive predication.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects the parts of two predications having a common nominative case.



The horse paces easily and rapidly.

The horse paces easily, as well as rapidly.

The horse paces both easily and rapidly.

The horse does not pace either easily or rapidly.

The horse paces neither easily nor rapidly.

The horse paces easily, and also rapidly.

The horse paces easily, and likewise rapidly.

The horse paces easily, and rapidly too.

Drive the horses slowly, and not so dashinglly.

The work shall be well and expeditiously done.

The heat became more and more intense.

My daughter has been long and dangerously ill.

The birds flew up and down, hither and thither.

Will the journal be published weekly or monthly?

The journal will be published weekly, and not monthly.

Having slowly and cautiously approached the flower, he placed his hat over the butterfly.

Having diligently and carefully examined the subject, my opinion in regard to it will be likely to remain unchanged.

We can accomplish much by laboring diligently and perseveringly.

The horse paces easily and rapidly—Intransitive predication.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects *easily* and *rapidly*.

Rule. *And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect similar parts of speech.



The stream is deep both above and below the rapids.
 Many persons in and out of the church hold these erroneous opinions.

Many persons in, as well as out of the church, hold these erroneous opinions.

Many persons in, and also out of the church, hold these erroneous opinions.

Many persons in, and likewise out of the church, hold these erroneous opinions.

Many persons in, and out of the church too, hold these erroneous opinions.

Few persons, either in or out of the church, hold these erroneous opinions.

The goods will be sold at or below the regular price.

Buffaloes have fled down, as well as across, the prairie.

My friend resides neither at nor below Annapolis.

He left this city on or about the fifteenth of August.

Over and above these claims, I hold a note against him, amounting to five hundred dollars.

The senator advanced an argument for, and not against, the measure.

Both above and below the rapids—Prepositional phrase.
And is an additive conjunction, and connects *above* and *below*.
Rule. *And*, *or*, *nor*, and *as well as*, connect similar parts of speech.



I saw this man at the hotel, at the church, and at the theatre.

I saw this man at the hotel, as well as at the theatre.

I saw this man both at the hotel and at the theatre.

I saw this man either at the hotel or at the theatre.

I saw this man neither at the hotel nor at the theatre.

I saw this man at the hotel, and also at the theatre.

I saw this man at the hotel, and not at the theatre.

The youth is fond of books, as well as of sport.

This station is above my reach and beyond my deserts.

The goods will be sold under the regular price and at considerable sacrifice.

The lady will accomplish the journey in company with her brother, or under the protection of a trusty friend.

My son is unwilling to pursue his studies either at this academy, or at any other institution so deficient in good government.

We were charmed with the beauty of the country, and with the music of the birds.

The children are playing in the shade and under the trees.

At the hotel, at the church, at the theatre—Prepositional phrases.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects the three prepositional phrases. *Rule.* *And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect similar phrases.



This author composes beautifully, accurately, and with surprising facility.

The author composes beautifully, as well as with surprising facility.

The author composes neither beautifully nor with accuracy.

This clergyman addressed the congregation earnestly and with considerable effect.

I saw my friend either here or at the springs.

I saw my friend neither here nor at the springs.

I saw my friend here, and also at the springs.

I saw my friend here, as well as at the springs.

I saw my friend here, and not at the springs.

The Indian cleared the ravine courageously and in safety.

The workmen are laboring industriously and in great harmony.

The contractors having executed their work faithfully and with despatch, received the thanks of the board of public works.

The author composes beautifully, accurately—Intransitive predication. *With surprising facility*—Prepositional phrase.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects the adverbs and the prepositional phrase. *Rule. And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect adverbs and prepositional phrases.



The teacher found his pupils hopping and jumping.
I heard the lady weeping and lamenting on account of her misfortunes.

Being a good mechanic, and being industrious, he can hardly fail to acquire property.

Being a good mechanic and an accurate accountant, and being also industrious and economical, he can hardly fail to acquire property.

This countryman, having a good farm, and being likewise a skilful manager, supplies his house with necessaries for his family, and his barns with provender for his stock.

This gentleman having settled his affairs, and having visited his friends, left his country for a distant clime.

A lad walking in a garden, and humming a tune with a merry heart, trod on a serpent concealed in his path.

Having either paid the cash, or secured its payment, he obtained possession of the property.

Having neither paid the cash, nor secured its payment, he failed to obtain the property.

The wanderer returned, and found his house desolate and deserted.

NOTE.—The adjective and the participle, being similar in their nature, and being added to nouns on the same principle, may be connected by *and*, *or*, *nor*, and *as well as*.



Eating, drinking, and sleeping, are daily necessary to man, as well as to every order of inferior animals.

Walking and riding are healthful exercises.

Walking, as well as riding, is a healthful exercise.

Both riding and walking are healthful exercises.

Neither walking nor riding is an unhealthy exercise.

Reading, and not spelling, is to be the next exercise of the class.

The law of God forbids lying and profane swearing, as well as bearing false witness, and disobedience to parents.

His being sick, and his being friendless, originated alike from his dissipated habits.

Catching fish, and hunting wild animals, are the chief employments of some tribes of Indians.

Sleeping too much, and working too little, are faults of indolent persons.

Exposure to rain, and sleeping in damp clothes, were the causes of his indisposition.

The traveller was careful to avoid becoming wet, and sleeping in damp clothes.

Eating, drinking, and sleeping, are daily necessary—Intransitive post-adjective predication.

NOTE.—Nouns and gerundive phrases may be connected by *and, or, nor, and as well as.*



The inhabitants live by catching fish, and by hunting wild animals.

The inhabitants live neither by catching fish, nor by hunting wild animals.

The inhabitants live by cultivating the soil, and not by fishing and hunting.

The inhabitants live by lumbering, and by cultivating the soil.

The young man took great delight in being odd, and in teasing his companions.

During our voyage, we whiled away the time in reading good books, in writing a journal, and in studying navigation.

The old gentleman amused the children by recounting his adventures, and by telling stories.

The students were admonished for going so far from the academy, as well as for making so much noise.

He gained access to the garden without being injured, and without being discovered.

By catching fish, and by hunting wild animals—Transitive prepositional gerundive phrases.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects the two prepositional gerundive phrases. *Rule.* *And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect similar phrases.

NOTE.—Such examples as *by fishing and hunting* may be called a double prepositional gerundive phrases.



The pupil was punished for idleness, and for being a truant.

The colonel was cashiered for peculation, and for being a coward.

This gentleman accumulated a large fortune by selling goods, and by speculation.

This gentleman acquired his fortune neither by selling goods, nor by speculation.

The culprit was condemned for theft, and for being concerned in a rebellion.

The bishop cautioned the preachers against being slack in discipline, as well as against negligence in preparing their sermons.

Our teacher has been censured for being late at school, and for negligence in dress.

The youths were expelled from the school, for quarrelling, and for inattention to their studies.

This landholder was despised both for being severe toward his tenants, and for penuriousness in dealing.

The emperor travelled through his dominions with great dispatch, and without being recognised by his subjects.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects *for idleness* and *for being a truant*. Rule. *And, or, nor, and as well as*, connect prepositional phrases and prepositional gerundive phrases.



The lads are able to read, write, and cipher.

The lads are able to write, as well as cipher.

The lads are able both to read and to write.

The lads are able to read, and also to write.

The lads are able to write, and cipher too.

The lads are able to read or to write.

The lads are able neither to read nor to write.

The lads are not able to read or to write.

The lads will never be able to read or to write.

The lads read badly, and write carelessly.

The youth has come to work, and not to play.

I have determined to sell my farm, and to purchase a steamboat.

Will you be so good as to be silent, and hear me read a chapter.

The Lord Jesus Christ commanded his disciples to tarry at Jerusalem, and wait for the promise of the Father.

This young man has resolved to acquire knowledge, and to become a useful citizen.

I saw a poor girl call at a house, and beg for cold victuals.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects *to read, write, and cipher.* *Rule.* *And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect similar phrases.



To go and come will occupy two days.

To see the falls, and to partake of a good dinner at the hotel, are the objects of our present visit.

To see the falls, and not to partake of a good dinner at the hotel, is the object of our present visit.

To see the falls, as well as to partake of a good dinner at the hotel, is the object of our present visit.

To love God, and to promote the general happiness of man, should be the leading purposes of every Christian.

To purchase a tolerable farm, or to build a comfortable house, requires a considerable sum of money.

To get out of the city, and to enjoy a repast under the trees, were the objects of our excursion.

To write a good hand, to spell well, and to construct sentences with accuracy, should be the aim of every student.

To teach young pupils skilfully, and to govern them judiciously, is a difficult task.

To do good, and to eschew evil, should be the endeavor of every human being.

NOTE.—In parsing the examples on this page, the verbs in the infinitive phrases should be regarded as the nominative case, and the other words, if there are any, should be treated as their dependants. General usage sanctions the use of *aim*, *task*, and *endeavor*, in the singular number, when applied as in the three last examples.



Mary went to church, and William stayed at home. Frederick walked across the field, and I went round by the road.

Millers grind corn, and bakers bake bread.

I will write a letter, and you may take it to the office.

My mother purchased some goods, and the merchant sent them to our house by an errand boy.

My father and mother went to the country, and stayed there during the summer; and my aunt kept house for us in the meantime.

Charles is unwell, and Jane is really sick.

George Washington was a prudent general, and Benjamin Franklin was a shrewd politician.

John was reprimanded by the president, Francis was expelled, and George retired in disgust.

We must study diligently, or we shall disappoint our parents in their reasonable expectations.

The ladies would not drink wine, nor would the gentlemen drink brandy.

I must have my father's consent, else we cannot proceed.

You have a doll at home, otherwise I would buy one.

And is an additive conjunction, and connects two predications with their appendages. *Rule.* *And, or, nor, and as well as,* connect the predications.



We go to school, that we may acquire an education.

My son was so sick, that we could not pursue our journey for several days.

Some of my pupils are so inconsiderate, that they will not study.

This merchant is such a knave, we cannot safely deal with him.

I hate deception so heartily, that I cannot respect a deceptive person.

He has met with such success in several speculations, that he has concluded to risk his whole fortune in a new adventure.

That we may please God, and respect ourselves, we should endeavor to do right.

That we may not want bread in old age, we should be industrious and economical in the prime of life.

We should be industrious and economical in the prime of life, that we may not want bread in old age.

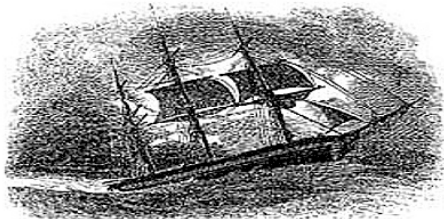
The gentleman said that he was about to leave the city.

My parents hope that I shall soon recover my health.

He fancied that you were greatly displeased.

I stopped a moment, that my brother might tie my shoe.

That is an additive conjunction, and connects two predication. *Rule.* All the conjunctions, except the correlative, and *also*, *likewise*, and *too*, connect the predication.



My son being so sick that we could not pursue our journey, we turned aside to a pleasant farm-house.

The captain fearing that a storm was approaching, took in sail, that he might be prepared for the worst.

The president having declared that he would serve but one term, declined being a candidate for re-election.

Having made up our minds that any particular course of conduct is wrong, we should firmly refuse to pursue it.

His being obsequious, that he might obtain the favor of his superior officers, excited their contempt.

The preacher cautioned his hearers against complaining that the dispensations of Providence are too severe.

This unfortunate man was sustained in his afflictions, by believing that happiness awaited him in a better world.

The youth was encouraged to read good books, that he might acquire knowledge, and fortify his morals against vicious example.

We have reason to fear that some disaster has befallen the travellers.

The Jews were rendered more observant of the rites of hospitality by the circumstance that Abraham entertained angels unawares.

That is an additive conjunction, and connects *my son being so sick* and *we could not pursue our journey*. *Rule.* *That* connects the phrases and the predications.



I shall proceed, further, to prove that their arguments are founded on false principles.

He agreed positively to purchase my farm; and, furthermore, he bargained for my stock and surplus produce.

He says that the demand is unjust; and, more, he insists that you know it to be so.

Moreover, Job continued his parable, and said.

Nearly all of my associates have gone; and I, too, must soon follow.

My brother has gone to see the inauguration; and I, also, mean to go.

Wise men die; likewise the fool and the brutish man perish.

I have not visited my native country for twenty years; besides, I never expect to see it again.

The robber asked me for my money; nay, he demanded it.

The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether; moreover, by them is thy servant warned.

NOTE.—The additive conjunctions especially illustrated on this page, are *further*, *furthermore*, *more*, *moreover*, *too*, *also*, *likewise*, *besides*, and *nay*. With the exception of *nay*, they are commonly used with *and*. They, however, loosely connect the predications, or continue the subject, when *and* is not used, or cannot well be supplied.



My son, but not my daughter, has gone to France.
We need a pair of horses, but not a yoke of oxen.
We need not only a pair of horses, but also a yoke of oxen.

Some physicians dislike the study, but not the practice, of medicine.

Some physicians dislike not only the study, but likewise the practice, of medicine.

Learned physicians are right in prohibiting not only quacks, but also females, to interfere in their treatment of patients.

The horse paces easily, but not fast.

Some diseases are severe, but not dangerous.

Some diseases are not only severe, but also dangerous.

The stranger is ugly in person, but elegant in manners.

The lad writes rapidly, but carelessly.

The lad writes rapidly, but not carelessly.

The lad writes beautifully, but not with accuracy.

Many persons not only in, but also out of the church, advocate these opinions.

4. The adversative conjunctions are *but*, *yet*, *nevertheless*, *notwithstanding*, *still*, *however*, and *howbeit*. These conjunctions are used to introduce sentiments or facts differing from others which have preceded. *But*, like *and*, connects similar parts of speech, predications, similar phrases, and adverbs, and prepositional phrases. In most of the examples on this page, it is used in conjunction with *not*, *not only*, *also*, or *likewise*.



I will call; but I cannot stay to dine.

I will call; yet I cannot stay to dine.

I will call; nevertheless I cannot stay to dine.

I will call; howbeit I cannot stay to dine.

I will call; notwithstanding I cannot stay to dine.

I will call; I cannot, however, stay to dine.

I am displeased with his treatment; still I am not willing to renounce his friendship.

He is fully able to relieve us; but he will not do it.

The lad is ignorant; yet he avoids instruction.

She is feeble; nevertheless she is compelled to labor day and night for a bare subsistence.

I have hoed my garden several times; notwithstanding it is full of weeds.

I have travelled extensively, with the view to select a neighborhood for a permanent residence; I cannot, however, fix on any desirable spot.

You have so high an opinion of your plantation, I fear that you will ask too much for it. I will, nevertheless, call and view it in a few days.

But is an adversative conjunction, and connects two predi-
cations.

NOTE.—Pupils should be made to understand distinctly what words or con-
structions the conjunctions connect; but it is not always necessary to apply a
special rule in parsing.



I saw the man, not at the theatre, but at the church.
I saw the man not only at the theatre, but also at the church.

We can travel not only in the day, but also in the night.
I met my friend not only there, but also at the springs.
This writer composes not only beautifully, but also with great accuracy.

The rules of the society forbid not only using tobacco and alcoholic drinks, but gambling of every description.

The inhabitants are employed not only in fishing, but also in hunting.

I have determined not only to sell my farm, but also to remove to Iowa.

PREDICATIONS CONNECTED BY *but*.

The stranger is not only ugly in person, but he is likewise uncouth in manners.

The pleurisy is not only a severe disease, but it is also a dangerous one.

The principal not only reprimanded his pupils, but he chastised them also.

This man was not only indicted for the crime by the grand jury, but the indictment was fully sustained on the subsequent trial.



We regard his opinions, as he is a wise and prudent man.

As he is a wise and prudent man, we regard his opinions.

We regard his opinions, because he is a wise and prudent man.

Because he is a wise and prudent man, we regard his opinions.

We will regard his opinions, since he is a wise and prudent man.

Since he is a wise and prudent man, we will regard his opinions.

We will regard his opinions, inasmuch as he is a wise and prudent man.

Inasmuch as he is a wise and prudent man, we will regard his opinions.

We will regard his opinions, for he is a wise and prudent man.

As the ten commandments have been ordained by the Supreme Being, we are bound to obey them.

We love her, because she is kind to us.

Since you have come, you would do well to remain.

5. The causative conjunctions are *as*, *because*, *since*, *inasmuch as*, and *for*. These conjunctions are used to introduce clauses expressing a reason or cause. They connect the predication only.



Man is a sinner; hence, he has need of a Savior.

Man is a sinner; he has, therefore, need of a Savior.

You acknowledge that man is a sinner; then, you must admit that he has need of a Savior.

On the whole, I do not think the measure a good one; hence, I cannot give it my approval.

On the whole, I do not think the measure a good one; so, I cannot give it my approval.

On the whole, I do not think the measure a good one; therefore, I cannot give it my approval.

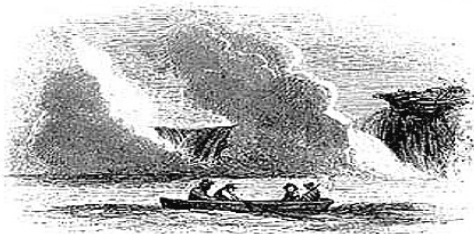
The honest lawyer said to his client, You admit that your cause is unjust; then, why do you expect me to undertake it?

I could not sell my tobacco for a good price last summer; so, I concluded to keep it over.

You know that using alcoholic drinks will undermine your constitution, blast your reputation, and beggar your family; why will you not, therefore, abandon the practice altogether?

Every human virtue should be cultivated with diligence: prudence is a human virtue; therefore, prudence should be cultivated with diligence.

6. The inferential conjunctions are *therefore*, *then*, *hence*, and *so*. These conjunctions are used to introduce clauses expressing an inference or conclusion. They connect the predication only.



We had a fine prospect of the falls, as we were crossing the river below them.

I cannot accommodate you with a loan, until I return from Europe.

Before I left England, I had some intimation of this project.

I hope to visit you again, after I have completed my professional studies.

I have not seen an individual from my native state, since I left it.

Since my son removed to that country, he has prospered beyond expectation.

My father waited till he could wait no longer.

Till you have answered this argument, you should not proceed to another point in the controversy.

Until all arrearages have been paid on the subscription, the proprietors are not obliged to stop the paper.

Cutting wood is slow work when the axe is dull.

7. The adverbial conjunctions are *as, before, after, since, till, until, when, whenever, while, whilst, where, wherever, whence, whither, how, why, wherefore, and whereby*. These conjunctions connect the predications. They also connect the predications, and the phrases formed from them; and some of them connect the prepositional phrases with the predications and the other phrases.

As is an adverbial conjunction. It connects the two predications, and qualifies the verb *had* in the first, and *were crossing* in



Stealing apples is dangerous, when the dogs are about.

The Indians remained in ambush, until our army had come within gun-shot.

Men sink themselves beneath the dignity of their species, whenever they speak a falsehood.

I will read the paper while you are gone.

When he awoke in the morning, he could not tell where he was, until he recognised the servants.

This preacher was beloved wherever he travelled.

Wherever this epidemic prevailed, it superseded every other acute disease.

Thou canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth.

Whither I go ye know, and the way ye know.

Have you learned whence this measure originated?

Revelation informs us how we may please God, and attain to everlasting happiness.

This young lady does not know why she is displeased; nevertheless she is determined to continue so.

This young lady does not know wherefore she is displeased; yet she is determined to continue so.

A kind friend will supply the means whereby good counsel can be obtained.

the second. *Rule.* Adverbial conjunctions connect predications, and qualify the verbs in the predications so connected.



Having had a fine prospect of the falls as we were crossing the river below them, their aspect is still vivid in my recollection.

Improving the moments as they fly, is called taking time by the forelock.

In discharging all our obligations of duty as they rise, we live up to the dignity of human nature.

We ought to improve the moments as they fly swiftly along.

By eating melons before they are ripe, we incur some hazard.

The practice of going to church after the service has commenced, should be avoided.

We were anxious to see our particular friends once more before we left the country.

My son, having been prospered in business since he came to this state, has acquired a considerable fortune.

Not knowing the right road, he resolved to wait until some one came by.

As is an adverbial conjunction. It connects a participial phrase and a predication, and qualifies *having had* and *were crossing*. *Rule.* Adverbial conjunctions connect phrases and predications, and qualify the verbs, participles, or gerundives, in the phrases, and the verbs in the predications.

This farmer failed to make a good crop, through being sick until it was too late to prepare the ground in the best manner.

The people, having learned when the president would pass through the village, came in great numbers from the neighboring country, to see him.

By attending diligently to business while we are in the prime of life, we may secure a competency for old age.

This stranger was accustomed to visit the places of public resort while he remained in the city.

The gentleman, not being able to discover whence this malicious article proceeded, holds the editor responsible for its publication.

Abraham went out, not knowing whither he went.

Not knowing how he should conduct his affairs under these difficult circumstances, he applied to a friend for advice.

We insisted upon his declaring why he entertained so unfavorable an opinion of this measure.

The assembly was confused, the greater part not knowing wherefore they had come together.

This young farmer was aiming to acquire the means whereby he might purchase a tract of land in some of the western states.

Living in a neighborhood where religion was disregarded, they occasionally rode to a distant village, to attend public worship.

To give the reasons why this course should be pursued, would occupy too much time.

This work was undertaken at a time when money could be borrowed in Europe.

There is an eminent school in the town where I reside. In every country where I travelled, I met with people willing to relieve strangers in distress.

In all the places where I have spoken upon the subject, I have frankly expressed my opinions.



FRED. CONNECTED BY COMPARATIVE ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS.

You must all do as I do.

We will do as well as we can.

Philip is as tall as Henry or Augustus.

John is much taller than either of them.

John is not so tall as his brother.

A youth may become as wise as his teacher.

The Psalmist says, "I am wiser than my teachers."

I can cut wood much faster than you can.

The tailor has fitted you far better than me.

As it is with the priest, so is it with the people.

As your day is, so shall your strength be.

My hat is a little better than yours.

PHRASES AND FRED. CONNECTED BY COMP. ADV. CONJUNCTIONS.

Having done as all others had done under similar circumstances, he felt satisfied with his conduct.

This gentleman satisfied his conscience by doing as well as he could under the circumstances.

John, being as strong and hardy as his brother, can do as much work as he can.

Being able to do more and better work than ordinary journeymen, he commands higher wages than they.

8. *As, as—as, as—so, so—as, and than*, are comparative adverbial conjunctions, when used in comparing things, actions, qualities, or circumstances. *As—as* and *than* are used with an adjective or an adverb of comparison.



CONDITIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES ASSUMED AS FACTS, &c.

Though this man is poor, he pays his debts.

I will aid my friend, if he desires me to do so.

Though she is sorrowful, her case is not desperate.

Though our outward man perishes, the inward man is renewed day by day.

Though he was a son, yet learned he obedience.

I shall succeed in raising the necessary funds, unless money is very scarce.

You will remember the transaction, unless your memory is unusually treacherous.

If my son has not paid the demand, I will do it myself.

Unless my son has already paid the demand, I will do it myself.

I have never seen this celebrated cataract, although I have often been in its vicinity.

The jury cannot rely upon the testimony of the witness, unless he can be proved to be a man of truth and veracity.

O that ye would altogether hold your peace.

I wish that I had gone before this event occurred.

9. *If, though, although, unless, and lest*, are conditional conjunctions. They connect the predication, and also the predication and the phrases formed from them. The first four are used with the present tense indicative, to express conditional circumstances assumed as facts; and all of them are used with the subjunctive present, to express future contingency, and with the indefinite past, to express suppositions of indefinite time. They are also used with verbs in the potential mode, and with the past tenses of the indicative.



FUTURE CONTINGENCY BY THE SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

I shall see my friend in a few days, and, if he desire my assistance, I will readily afford it.

Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down.

Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Unless he arrive in time for the boat in the morning, he will be obliged to wait there until noon for the cars.

Despise no condition, lest it happen to be thine own lot.

Carry provisions with thee, lest thou suffer with hunger.

Watch the door of thy lips, lest thou utter folly.

If he do not break his neck, it will be a wonder.

If he do but touch the hills, they shall smoke.

I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.

Take heed that thou speak not to Jacob.

I give my consent that he go, provided he promise to return early in the evening.

It much concerns the public good, that the rising generation be educated.

It is important that thou come as soon as possible.

If is sometimes combined with *but*. *Except* is occasionally used instead of *unless*. *That*, in expressing a wish, desire, or caution, is used not only with the indicative and potential modes, but also with the indefinite past tense of the subjunctive. It is also used with the subjunctive present, in expressing future contingency. *Provided*, or *it being provided that*, is often used instead of *if*.



SUPPOSITIONS WITH INDEFINITE TIME.

If the grapes were riper, you should have more of them.

If it were not so, I would have told you.

If love were never feigned, it would appear scarce.

He would be detected, if he were an impostor.

Were I in his circumstances, I should manage my affairs very differently.

Were death denied, all men would wish to die.

Though thou wert as strong as Samson, thy efforts would be unavailing.

He would not be handsome, even though he wore whiskers.

Unless the Lord were merciful, man's condition would be still more woful.

If he were but determined to do right, all would be well.

I wish that I were at home.

O that he were wise, that he would consider his latter end.

Your system would answer very well, provided man were an upright being.

I told him that I would advance the proposed sum, provided satisfactory security were offered.

NOTE.—The subjunctive mode has two tenses; viz., the present and the indefinite past. The former is used to express future contingency, and the latter, to express suppositions of indefinite time.

PHRASES AND PREDICATIONS CONNECTED BY THE CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS.

This young lady, being always displeased if she is not distinguished by particular attentions, has finally become disagreeable even to her best friends.

This laborer lost the good will of his employer, by getting angry if he were desired to hasten the execution of his work.

His being idle unless the teacher is watching him, is a sure indication of baseness of mind.

Charles sacrificed the good opinion not only of his teacher, but also of all the ingenuous boys of the school, by being idle unless he were constantly urged to attend to his studies.

This woman renders herself ridiculous, by being offended if she is not first helped at table.

I loaded my rifle and pistols, determining to fire on the insurgents, if my personal safety should require the measure.

He ought to be severely punished for this outrage, unless he make ample reparation to the injured party.

This public defaulter, fearing lest he be arrested, and cast into prison, left his country in haste for a distant clime.

The youth handles his gun carefully, fearing lest it go off, and injure himself or some other person.

This gentleman died, earnestly desiring that his son walk through life in the paths of virtue and rectitude.

Parents ought not to desire that their children live without labor, or attention to business.

NOTE.—Pupils should be made to understand clearly the difference between the indicative, potential, and subjunctive modes. This can be done by referring to the synopsis of the verb, and to the examples which illustrate the application of the conditional conjunctions. These conjunctions are common to all of these modes, except *lest*, which is used only with the potential and subjunctive. Every student of grammar should aim especially to understand the conditional conjunctions, and the modes and tenses with which they are used.



I can tell whether the eggs are good or not.

It has not yet been decided whether he goes or not.

I do not know whether he is here or not.

The students have not yet been able to judge whether their new principal is very strict in discipline or not.

After I came to this country, I began to hope that I could once more conduct my business advantageously.

I had formed no adequate conception of the magnificence of these falls, before I visited them.

When he is come, he will tell us all things.

I will mention the subject when I write to him.

I will wait here until he writes or comes for me.

Till man repents, he cannot be forgiven.

He will go as far as the rest, before he stops.

This clergyman will probably preach to that congregation as long as the people composing it are satisfied with his ministrations.

I will employ this young man so long as he proves faithful in the discharge of his duty.

NOTE.—*Whether, after, before, when, till, until, as—as, and so—as,* should not be used with the subjunctive mode. *Whether* is a correlative conjunction expressing, with *or*, a mere alternative without regard to time. *After, before, when, till, or until,* carries the mind back or forward to some point indicated by the context. By their aid, future time may be expressed by a verb in the present tense, and prior perfect time, by a verb in the indefinite past tense. Future time may also be expressed by a verb in the present tense, combined with the comparative adverbial conjunction *as—as* or *so—as*.



The traveller hoped that he should reach home before night, and that he should find his family in good health.

We should endeavor to do right, that we may respect ourselves, and that we may please God.

The mother is fearful that her daughter be sick, or that she meet with some accident, before she gets to her journey's end.

We are willing to follow his advice, not only because he is our friend, but because he is well acquainted with the whole subject.

We conversed upon this matter as we were sitting on the piazza, or as we were walking to the village.

And they said one to another, Did not our hearts burn within us, while we walked by the way, and while he opened to us the Scriptures?

The wind bloweth where it listeth, thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth.

You must remain here until I come, or until I can send for you.

I fear lest my son spend his patrimony, and lest he waste his youthful days in frivolous pursuits.

NOTE.—In the examples on this page, *and*, *or*, and *but*, connect the predication. The conjunction which precedes the last clause in each example, may be regarded as an accessory word in the predication.

THE PRONOUN.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

There are seven kinds of pronouns; namely, the personal, the possessive personal, the adjective, the relative, the interrogative, the interrogative adjective, and the compound relative.

GENERAL RULE OF SYNTAX.

Pronouns must agree with the nouns for which they stand in gender, number, and person.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are simple substitutes. There are five of them; namely, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, and *it*, with their variations by number and case.

EXAMPLES.

My father will remove to the city, if he can sell his farm.

The child is very sick, and I am afraid it will die.

My brother killed a deer in the morning, and had it dressed in time to have a venison steak for breakfast.

It is better to be studious than to be ignorant.

It will be a great honor to have written such a work.

The president, it is well known, is opposed to the bill.

How shall I contrive it to go to court?

The lady is very handsome; but it is unfortunate that she knows it.

I have seen many an Indian pass along this road. They commonly travel in small parties.

I have caught many a trout in this stream. They used to be very plenty.

EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL RULE.

1. *It* may be applied to a young child, or to other creatures, masculine or feminine, when their sex is not obvious, or when it need not be distinguished.

2. *It* often represents a predication, or a phrase, or both combined. In such cases it may precede or follow the clause which it represents.

3. *It* is sometimes used without especial reference to any antecedent or subsequent. In such cases it is often redundant.

4. A noun in the singular number, when preceded by *many a*, may be represented by a pronoun in the plural number.

THE POSSESSIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Mine	His	Ours	Theirs
Thine	Hers	Yours	

These words represent not only the possessor, but also the thing or things possessed. They are used only in the nominative and objective cases.

Mine, *thine*, and *his*, are used as personal pronouns in the possessive case, when they precede nouns on which they depend.

Mine and *thine* are often used for *my* and *thy* before a vowel.

EXAMPLES.

Your goods have come; but mine are yet on their way.

Yours of the 10th instant came to hand in due time.

I sold my tobacco when my brother sold his.

Is this handkerchief yours, or is it mine?

My sword and yours are kin.

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

This lot and house are mine, and not his.

Thine is all the glory, mine is the boundless bliss.

A friend of thine mentioned the subject to me.

Your ox has been gored by an unruly bull of mine.

Have you seen your son lately? I have not seen mine, since he left home in January.

I own a farm, and so does my sister; but hers is to be sold.

My cattle have been trying to get into the lot with yours.

I shall show my gratitude by befriending you and yours, whenever occasion may offer.

Your opinions appear to be more consistent than theirs.

My hat is a little better than yours.

I am respectfully yours.

Your goods have come—Intransitive predication.

Mine are yet—Intransitive predication.

Mine is a possessive pronoun, singular number, first person, and nominative case to *are*. *Rule*. The agent or subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who Which That

A relative pronoun represents a preceding noun, and introduces an additional predication without the aid of a conjunction.

DECLENSION OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	<i>Singular and Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Who	<i>Nom.</i> Which	<i>Nom.</i> That
<i>Poss.</i> Whose	<i>Poss.</i> Whose	<i>Poss.</i> —
<i>Obj.</i> Whom	<i>Obj.</i> Which	<i>Obj.</i> That

THE INTRANSITIVE PREDICATION.

The gentleman who called here on Saturday, has come again.

I, who speak from positive knowledge, can testify to the fact.

The timber which is now growing on the land, is worth the whole purchase-money.

The boats that ply on the northern lakes, frequently suffer from violent storms.

The committee which acted with so much unanimity, was composed of gentlemen from both parties.

The man and the horse that fell through the bridge, were saved from drowning with great difficulty.

THE INTRANSITIVE POST-ADJECTIVE PREDICATION.

The wolves which were so troublesome, have disappeared.

She brought with her a little child, which was very beautiful.

We fell in with the very stranger that had been so kind to us.

Who called here—Intransitive predication.

Who is a relative pronoun, masculine gender, singular number, third person, and nominative case to *called*. *Rule.* The agent or subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.

NOTE.—The rule for the agreement of the pronoun with the noun for which it stands, need not be used in parsing.

THE INTRANSITIVE POST-SUBSTANTIVE PREDICATION.

I do not know who he is.

I cannot respect such a man, let him be who he may.

The shepherd's dog, which is a remarkably sagacious animal, has been lately introduced into this country.

It was he that was the originator of this project.

THE TRANSITIVE PREDICATION.

A person who cultivates a farm, is a farmer.

The paintings which we have been inspecting, are productions of great merit.

We have not learned who committed the blunder.

I do not know whom I shall support for the presidency.

I reside on the same farm that my father redeemed from the wilderness.

Was it thou or the dog that opened the door.

He gained the wife and fortune that he sought.

THE PASSIVE PREDICATION.

The cattle that were sent to market by my neighbor, were sold at high prices.

The review that is conducted by this gentleman, is well sustained by the public.

We do not know who were nominated for congress.

We intend to select a school that is well conducted.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE OF *who* AND *which* APPLIED.

The gentleman whose farm lies beyond those woods, is displeased with the boys for robbing his orchard.

The lady whose portrait is so beautiful in your estimation, is herself at my house.

This is the fawn whose dam you shot.

RULES FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who is applied only to persons, and to brute animals acting in the capacity of persons.

Which is applied to brute animals, and to inanimate things, as well as to young children. *Which* may also represent a collective noun standing for persons, when the objects comprising the collection are referred to collectively; but when they are referred to individually, *who* or *that* should be used.

Who, which, AND that, APPLIED IN PHRASES.

Such are the politicians against whom we declaim.

I do not know the name of the stranger to whom I am indebted for this favor.

Here lies the steamboat about which there has been so much litigation.

I called on the gentleman whom my father requested me to invite to dinner.

These are the very sentiments that you ought to express.

I own several town lots which I am anxious to exchange for a good farm.

The bishop has sent the preacher whom you are so fond of hearing.

The lad has committed a fault which he is incapable of concealing.

My curious friend has heard of a stupendous cave, which he is resolved on visiting.

The farm that I think of buying, lies near Rochester.

Whose AND of which EXHIBITED IN CONTRAST.

I have bought a mill whose owner had become bankrupt.

I have bought a mill the owner of which had become bankrupt.

There has been no other religion whose professors have been so much persecuted.

There has been no other religion the professors of which have been so much persecuted.

This is the fawn whose dam you shot.

This is the fawn the dam of which you shot.

That is applied to persons, brute animals, and inanimate things.

That is used in preference to *who* or *which*—

1. After adjectives in the superlative degree.

2. After the word *some* or *very*.

3. After *who* when used as the antecedent.

4. After an antecedent introduced by *it*.

5. After antecedents which are limited in their application only by the relative and its verb.

6. After antecedents which include persons as well as brute animals or things.

PREDICATIONS INTRODUCED BY *who*, *which*, AND *that*, AND CONNECTED BY *and* OR *or*.

The lady of whom you spake, and whom you appear to admire, has returned to the country.

Persons who have been well instructed in Christian principles, or who feel deeply conscious of moral responsibility, are not apt to fall into a passion at real or fancied insults.

I have just purchased the little plantation which I fancied so much, and which you thought to be so valuable.

I am the Lord that maketh all things, that stretcheth forth the heavens alone, and that spreadeth abroad the earth.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Who, *which*, and *what*, are interrogative pronouns, when they are used for interrogation without a following noun to which they might belong.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS APPLIED IN PREDICATIONS.

Who is there?	Whom did you see?
Which comes next?	Which shall I take?
What will become of us?	What will please you?
Who is righteous?	Which has been elected?
Which is preferable?	What can be done?
What will be satisfactory?	Whose hat lies there?
Who art thou?	Whose goods are ready?
Which is mine?	Whose boy are you?
What is the matter?	Whose horse won the race?
Who cuts the wood?	Whose house was sold?

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS APPLIED IN PHRASES.

- In whom do you trust in difficult circumstances?
 About what are you making such an ado?
 Whom have the people determined to send to congress?
 Which of these two men are you willing to trust?
 What do you anticipate doing in such an emergency?
 Whom has the governor resolved on appointing?

THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Which and *what* are denominated interrogative adjective pronouns, when they are used for interrogation before nouns to which they belong.

EXAMPLES.

What subject is to be on the tapis next?

Which lady is the most intelligent?

Which professor is the best linguist?

What part of speech is the word table?

Which horn of the dilemma shall we take?

What apology shall I make for my delinquency?

THE INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS APPLIED IN PHRASES.

In what vessel did your friend sail?

Against which faction does this writer employ his pen?

Which party have you determined to support?

What advantage do you hope to gain by such severity?

What course have you resolved on pursuing?

THE COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What, *whatever*, *whatsoever*, *whocver*, *whosoever*, and *whoso*, are compound relative pronouns, when they include in themselves the force of an antecedent and a relative. They sustain the relations of the words which they represent.

What, *whatever*, and *whatsoever*, are each equivalent in construction to *that which*, *the thing which*, *those which*, or *the things which*. *Whoever*, *whosoever*, and *whoso*, are each equivalent in construction to *he who*, or *they who*.

EXAMPLES.

The applause of the multitude is what most gratifies his vanity.

What most gratifies his vanity, is the applause of the multitude.

You may purchase what you want.

What you want, you may purchase.

He will always say what he may think appropriate.

What he may think appropriate, he will always say.
The author dictates what the amanuensis writes.

What he had gained by diligence, he lost by extravagance.

What cannot be prevented, must be endured.

Whatever purifies, fortifies the heart.

I will write whatever you may dictate.

Whatever you may dictate, I will write.

We should approve whatever may be excellent even in an enemy.

Whatever he found difficult at first, he overcame by application.

Whatsoever he doeth, shall prosper.

Whoever would be happy, must abstain from vice.

Whoever indulges in petty slander, is contemptible.

Whosoever loveth instruction, loveth knowledge.

Whosoever mocketh the poor, reproacheth his Maker.

Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from trouble.

I shall select whomsoever I may fancy.

THE COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS APPLIED IN PHRASES.

You will not object to what is reasonable.

There is something overwhelming in whatever inspires us with awe.

I will abide by whatever the arbitrators shall say is just.

Having learned what had displeased him, I was not surprised at what he had said.

The lad, seeing what he had done, was greatly alarmed.

The applause is what—Intransitive post-substantive predication.

What most gratifies his vanity—Transitive predication.

What is a compound relative pronoun, and is equivalent to *that which*, or *the thing which*. It is nominative case after *is*. *Rule*. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, when both words refer to the same thing. It is also nominative case to *gratifies*. *Rule*. The agent or subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.

Advocating what we do not believe to be true, is generally improper, as well as injudicious.

His having charged what was right, when he might have been extortionate, is a strong proof of his honesty.

In effecting what I have done, I have taxed my energies to their utmost limit.

It is but fair to hear what may be said on the other side.

THE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are definitive words placed before nouns, to modify their application.

[The classification of the adjective pronouns, and formulas for parsing them, may be found in the Grammatical Reader, No. I.]

EXAMPLES.

We cannot determine which plan would be best.

We cannot determine what plan would be best.

Which ship will sail first, the agent could not tell.

What ship would sail first, the agent could not tell.

I know not what impression time may have made upon your person.

What impression time may have made upon your person, I cannot tell.

He will meet with obstructions, let him take whichever road he may.

I will acquiesce in whatever agreement he may make in relation to this matter.

We should endeavor to do what good we can during our earthly pilgrimage.

We cannot determine which plan.—Transitive predication.

Which plan would be best.—Intransitive post-adjective pred.

Which is a definite adjective pronoun, and belongs to *plan*.

Rule. Adjective pronouns belong to nouns.

Plan is a common noun, neuter gender, singular number, third person, objective case, and is governed by *can determine*. *Rule.* Transitive verbs govern the objective case. *Plan* is also nominative case to *would be*. *Rule.* The agent or subject of the verb must be in the nominative case.

SY

SINGULAR.

I love

Thou lovest

He loves

I loved

Thou lovedst

He loved

I have loved

Thou hast loved

He has loved

I had loved

Thou hadst loved

He had loved

I shall love

Thou shalt love

He shall love

I shall have

loved

Thou wilt have

loved

He will have

loved

PLURAL.

We love

You love

They love

We loved

You loved

They loved

We have loved

You have loved

They have loved

We had loved

You had loved

They had loved

We shall love

You shall love

They shall love

We shall have

loved

You will have

loved

They will have

loved

SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB.—INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
I am	We are	I am loving	We are loving	I am loved	We are loved
Thou art	You are	Thou art loving	You are loving	Thou art loved	You are loved
He is	They are	He is loving	They are loving	He is loved	They are loved

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

I was	We were	I was loving	We were loving	I was loved	We were loved
Thou wast	You were	Thou wast loving	You were loving	Thou wast loved	You were loved
He was	They were	He was loving	They were loving	He was loved	They were loved

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

I have been	We have been	I have been loving	We have been loving	I have been loved	We have been loved
Thou hast been	You have been	Thou hast been loving	You have been loving	Thou hast been loved	You have been loved
He has been	They have been	He has been loving	They have been loving	He has been loved	They have been loved

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

I had been	We had been	I had been loving	We had been loving	I had been loved	We had been loved
Thou hadst been	You had been	Thou hadst been loving	You had been loving	Thou hadst been loved	You had been loved
He had been	They had been	He had been loving	They had been loving	He had been loved	They had been loved

INDEFINITE FUTURE TENSE.

I shall be	We shall be	I shall be loving	We shall be loving	I shall be loved	We shall be loved
Thou shalt be	You shall be	Thou shalt be loving	You shall be loving	Thou shalt be loved	You shall be loved
He shall be	They shall be	He shall be loving	They shall be loving	He shall be loved	They shall be loved

PRIOR FUTURE TENSE.

I shall have been	We shall have been	I shall have been loving	We shall have been loving	I shall have been loved	We shall have been loved
Thou wilt have been	You will have been	Thou wilt have been loving	You will have been loving	Thou wilt have been loved	You will have been loved
He will have been	They will have been	He will have been loving	They will have been loving	He will have been loved	They will have been loved

SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB—CONTINUED.—POTENTIAL MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
I can love	We can love	I can be	We can be	I can be loving	We can be loving	I can be loved	We can be loved
Thou canst love	You can love	Thou canst be	You can be	Thou canst be loving	You can be loving	Thou canst be loved	You can be loved
He can love	They can love	He can be	They can be	He can be loving	They can be loving	He can be loved	They can be loved

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

I might love	We might love	I might be	We might be	I might be loving	We might be loving	I might be loved	We might be loved
Thou mightst love	You might love	Thou mightst be	You might be	Thou mightst be loving	You might be loving	Thou mightst be loved	You might be loved
He might love	They might love	He might be	They might be	He might be loving	They might be loving	He might be loved	They might be loved

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

I can have loved	We can have loved	I can have been	We can have been	I can have been loving	We can have been loving	I can have been loved	We can have been loved
Thou canst have loved	You can have loved	Thou canst have been	You can have been	Thou canst have been loving	You can have been loving	Thou canst have been loved	You can have been loved
He can have loved	They can have loved	He can have been	They can have been	He can have been loving	They can have been loving	He can have been loved	They can have been loved

PRIOR PERFECT TENSE.

I might have loved	We might have loved	I might have been	We might have been	I might have been loving	We might have been loving	I might have been loved	We might have been loved
Thou mightst have loved	You might have loved	Thou mightst have been	You might have been	Thou mightst have been loving	You might have been loving	Thou mightst have been loved	You might have been loved
He might have loved	They might have loved	He might have been	They might have been	He might have been loving	They might have been loving	He might have been loved	They might have been loved

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

2d Person.	Singular.	Love, love thou, or do thou love	Be, be thou, or do thou be	Be loving, be thou loving, or do thou be loving	Be loved, be thou loved, or do thou be loved
	Plural.	Love, love ye, or do ye love	Be, be ye, or do ye be	Be loving, be ye loving, or do ye be loving	Be loved, be ye loved, or do ye be loved

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
If I love	If we love	If I be	If we be	If I be loving	If we be loving	If I be loved	If we be loved
If thou love	If you love	If thou be	If you be	If thou be loving	If you be loving	If thou be loved	If you be loved
If he love	If they love	If he be	If they be	If he be loving	If they be loving	If he be loved	If they be loved

INDEFINITE PAST TENSE.

If I loved	If we loved	If I were	If we were	If I were loving	If we were loving	If I were loved	If we were loved
If thou loved	If you loved	If thou wert	If you wert	If thou wert loving	If you wert loving	If thou wert loved	If you wert loved
If he loved	If they loved	If he were	If they were	If he were loving	If they were loving	If he were loved	If they were loved

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

To love	To be	To be loving	To be loved
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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

To have loved	To have been	To have been loving	To have been loved
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PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Loving	Being	Being loved
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PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Loved	Been	Loved
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PRIOR PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

Having loved	Having been	Having been loving	Having been loved
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The verbs in this synopsis should be conjugated, in each tense, from left to right across the page, thus: "I love, Thou lovest, He loves, *Plural*, We love, You love, They love. I am, Thou art, He is, *Plural*, We are, You are, They are," &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

A **VERB** is irregular, when it does not form the indefinite past tense and the perfect participle, by adding *d* or *ed* to the present tense.

Some of the verbs in the following list are also regular, either in the indefinite past tense, or in the perfect participle, or in both. In such cases its regularity will be indicated by an R.

Irregular verbs are of various sorts.

1. Such as have the present tense, the indefinite past tense, and the perfect participle, alike.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Beat	Beat	Beaten, beaten	Set	Set	Set
Burst	Burst	Burst	Shed	Shed	Shed
Cast	Cast	Cast	Shred	Shred	Shred
Cost	Cost	Cost	Shut	Shut	Shut
Cut	Cut	Cut	Slit	Slit, R.	Slit, R.
Hit	Hit	Hit	Spit	Spit, spat	Spit, spitten
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Split	Split	Split
Knit	Knit, R.	Knit, R.	Spread	Spread	Spread
Let	Let	Let	Sweat	Sweat	Sweat
Put	Put	Put	Thrust	Thrust	Thrust
Quit	Quit, R.	Quit, R.	Wet	Wet, R.	Wet, R.
Rid	Rid	Rid	Went	Went, R.	Went, R.

2. Such as have the indefinite past tense and the perfect participle the same, but different from the present tense.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Abide	Abode	Abode	Feed	Fed	Fed
Bend	Bent, R.	Bent, R.	Feel	Felt	Felt
Bereave	Bereft, R.	Bereft, R.	Fight	Fought	Fought
Beseech	Besought	Besought	Find	Found	Found
Bind	Bound	Bound	Flee	Fled	Fled
Bleed	Bled	Bled	Fling	Fling	Fling
Breed	Bred	Bred	Get	Got	Got, gotten
Bring	Brought	Brought	Gild	Gilt, R.	Gilt, R.
Build	Built, R.	Built, R.	Gird	Girt, R.	Girt, R.
Buy	Bought	Bought	Grind	Ground	Ground
Catch	Caught	Caught	Hang	Hung, R.	Hung, R.
Cling	Clung	Clung	Have	Had	Had
Creep	Crept, R.	Crept, R.	Hear	Heard	Heard
Deal	Dealt, R.	Dealt, R.	Hold	Held	Held
Dig	Dug, R.	Dug, R.	Keep	Kept	Kept
Dream	Dreamt, R.	Dreamt, R.	Kneel	Knelt, R.	Knelt, R.
Dwell	Dwelt, R.	Dwelt, R.	Lay	Laid	Laid

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Lead	Led	Led	Sling	Slung,	Slung
Leave	Left	Left		slang	
Lend	Lent	Lent	Slink	Slunk,	Slunk
Light	Lit, lt.	Lit, R.		slank	
Lose	Lost	Lost	Speed	Sped	Sped
Make	Made	Made	Spend	Spent	Spent
Mean	Meant	Meant	Spill	Spilt, R.	Spilt, R.
Meet	Met	Met	Spin	Spun	Spun
Pay	Paid	Paid	Spring	Sprung,	Sprung
Read	Read	Read		sprang	
Reave	Reft, R.	Reft, R.	Stand	Stood	Stood
Rend	Rent	Rent	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
Ride	Rode	Rode, rid-	Sting	Stung	Stung
		den	Strike	Struck	Struck
Ring	Rung, rang	Rung			stricken
Say	Said	Said	String	Strung, R.	Strung, R.
Seek	Sought	Sought	Sweep	Swept	Swept
Sell	Sold	Sold	Swim	Swam,	Swam
Send	Sent	Sent		swam	
Shine	Shone, R.	Shone, R.	Swing	Swung	Swung
Shoe	Shod	Shod	Teach	Taught	Taught
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Tell	Told	Told
Shrink	Shrank,	Shrunk	Think	Thought	Thought
	shrank		Weep	Wept	Wept
Sing	Sung, sang	Sung	Win	Won	Won
Sink	Sunk, sank	Sunk	Wine	Wound	Wound
Sit	Sat	Sat	Work	Wrought, R.	Wrought, R.
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Wring	Wrung, R.	Wrung, R.

3. Such as have the present tense, indefinite past tense, and perfect participle, different.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Am	Was	Been	Crow	Crew, R.	Crowed
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Do	Did	Done
Awake	Awoke, R.	Awaked	Draw	Drew	Drawn
Bear,	Bore, bare	Born, borne	Drink	Drank	Drunk
Boar,	Bore, bare	Borne	Drive	Drove	Driven
	<i>to carry.</i>		Eat	Eat, ate	Eaten
Begin	Began	Began	Fall	Fell	Fallen
Bid	Bid, bade	Bidden, bid	Fly	Flow	Flown
Bite	Bit	Bitten, bit	Forbear	Forbore	Forborne
Blow	Blew	Blown	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten, forgot
Break	Broke, brake	Broken	Forsake	Forsook	Forsaken
Chide	Chid	Chidden, chid	Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Give	Gave	Given
Cleave,	Cleft, clove	Cleft, cloven	Go	Went	Gone
	<i>to split.</i>		Grave	Graved	Graven, R.
Cleave,	Clave, R.	Cleaved	Grow	Grew	Grown
	<i>to adhere.</i>		Heave	Hove, R.	Hoven, R.
Clothe	Clothed, clad	Clad, R.	Hew	Hewed	Hewn, R.
Come	Came	Come	Hide	Had	Hidden, hid

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Indef. Past.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Know	Knew	Known	Smite	Smote	Smitton, smit
Lade	Laded	Laden, R.	Sow	Sowed	Sown, R.
Lie	Lay	Lain	Speak	Spoke, spake	Spoken
Mow	Mowed	Mown, R.	Steal	Stole	Stolen
Rise	Rose	Risen	Stride	Strode, strid	Stridden
Rive	Rived	Riven, R.	Strive	Strove	Striven
Rot	Rotted	Rotten, R.	Strow	Strowed	Strown, R.
Run	Ran	Run	Swear	Swore, sware	Sworn
Saw	Sawed	Sawn, R.	Swell	Swelled	Swollen, R.
See	Saw	Seen	Take	Took	Taken
Seethe	Sod, R.	Sodden, R.	Tear	Tore, tare	Torn
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Thrive	Throve, R.	Thriven, R.
Shape	Shaped	Shapen, R.	Throw	Threw, R.	Thrown, R.
Shave	Shaved	Shaven, R.	Tread	Trod	Trodden, trod
Shear	Sheared	Shorn, R.	Wake	Woke, R.	Waked
Show	Showed	Shown, R.	Wear	Wore	Worn
Slay	Slew	Slain	Weave	Wove	Woven
Slide	Slid	Slidden, slid	Write	Wrote	Written

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Some verbs are used with the pronoun *it*, to express some action or state, without reference to any particular agent. Verbs used in this manner are called impersonal verbs.

Me is sometimes prefixed to the verb. In such cases *me* is the agent of the verb, notwithstanding its objective form.

EXAMPLES.

It rains.	It behooveth.	Methinks.
It snowed.	It will become.	Methought.
It will thunder.	It irketh.	

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